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for twelve years for an endowment fund for the university, which matures this year and amounts to \$500,000, the income of which is \$25,000. Now it asks for a levy which will give it \$300,000 a year more. The friends of the two other institutions in the "combine" think that the university is too grasping.

A BLUNDERER AT ESTIMATES.

Washington dispatches state that the Secretary of the Treasury is much elated over the prospect that the number of persons and corporations that will have to pay the income tax is likely to prove much greater than has been estimated, thus yielding a much larger revenue than has been expected from this source. It seems the department's estimates have been based on the supposition that \$5,000 persons and corporations would have to pay the tax, whereas returns from thirty-six out of sixty-three internal revenue collection districts estimate the total number of persons subject to the tax in those districts at 243,510, or a grand total in all the districts of 426,132, or 241,132 more than the department's estimates. The first thought suggested by this remarkable disparity is that it furnishes new proof of Secretary Carlisle's inaccuracy in business matters and of the worthlessness of his estimates. It was the same with regard to the deficit. In his annual report of December, 1893, he estimated the deficit for the current fiscal year at \$28,000,000; the actual deficit for the year, as shown by his last report, was \$69,803,260. His estimates in other matters have been quite as inaccurate.

The fact that probably five times as many persons will have to pay the income tax as the Secretary has estimated may justify his elation over the prospect of increased revenue, but it does not relieve the measure from the charge of being class legislation and a tax on thrift. It has been defended on the ground that it was a tax on the rich, who were comparatively few in number and abundantly able to pay. The argument partakes very strongly of agrarianism, and while the returns show that the number of rich or well-to-do people in the country is much larger than has been estimated, it is still evident that the income tax affects only a class and is largely a tax on thrift. It is unsafe, however, to base any conclusions on estimates made or approved by Secretary Carlisle, for he seems to have a fatal facility in making figures lie. The alacrity with which he figures out successful financial achievements in advance is only equalled by the regularity with which he reports failures in the end.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

The fact that the aggregate of uncollected taxes in this and some other counties has been increasing is one of the features which the committees of the Legislature having the salary bills committed to them will call upon to consider. To have a considerable and increasing percentage of the taxes assessed lapse is a great injustice to those who pay their taxes, while the fact that no special effort is made to collect delinquent taxes will surely increase the number of delinquencies and the amount of the delinquencies. Special effort must be made to collect delinquent taxes. If only second notices are sent few will respond. If, on the other hand, the treasurer looks sharply after delinquents, sending out special agents, the larger part of such taxes can be obtained. Under a salary law which makes no special provision for the expense incident to the collection of delinquent taxes no unusual effort will be made to insure their collection, and the cost thereof must come out of the salary of the treasurer. That is the cause of the large amount of uncollected taxes in Marion county. In view of this fact would it not be wise to allow the treasurer a small percentage on all taxes delinquent six months or some other stated period which he can collect? If this special effort had been made in this county both the city and county would now have a large sum of money which they will not have until some special effort is made to collect it. Such a provision in a salary law need not in any way interfere with the general system of salaries, but it would be only a special compensation for a special service which would be valuable to the county. Nor would the general principle of a salary in contradistinction to a purely fee compensation be violated. The salary would cover the service rendered upon the assumption that all the taxes were paid according to law within the specified time. The percentage upon delinquent taxes would be a compensation for collecting a tax which can only be obtained by sending out collectors, as is now done in many States.

MEANING OF NONPARTISAN MANAGEMENT.

The Republican editors of Indiana are not only as intelligent a body of men as can be found in the State, but they come in contact with all the various and sundry classes of men, and as well, and some of them better, able to give an opinion regarding the popular sentiment than most others. They were very much in town yesterday, and their views on many State matters were expressed. In a knot of a half dozen at the Statehouse one of them brought up the question of the nonpartisan management of the State institutions and said: "It makes no difference whether the boards are of three, four or five members composed of men of both parties. That will not make them nonpartisan; but what these boards shall do in regard to the employees and what they are to do and what is nonpartisan. Efficient employees should be retained because they are efficient, all appointments should be made upon ascertained fitness, and those who are found to be unfit should be dismissed. If there are more than are needed, as is likely to be the case under the present partisan rule, the useless should go. That is the nonpartisanism to which the Republican party is pledged, and there should be some expression in the law changing the control indicative of this purpose." To this terse statement of the meaning of nonpartisanism the half dozen present gave hearty approval. One of the ablest and most influential young men in the State, said: "We want the public institutions managed upon strict business principles. What the people

who have friends in the public institutions want to know is not whether the attendants are Republicans or Democrats, but if they are competent and faithful."

There may be other opinions than these, but if there are they were not expressed in these knots of editors. Therefore, it is fair to assume that the Indiana Republican editors do not consider nonpartisanism confined to the selection of boards, but to the policy pursued by those boards in the management of the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, to which the Republican party is pledged, and that opinion the Journal most cordially indorses. Such an expression of the policy of wise management, peace with the American producer and the American consumer were bound together. Why this inability now? Why does not the consumer purchase? Because the consumer is a producer himself, and as a producer he cannot sell his labor for the money which he did in 1890-92, and consequently the inability to purchase. He is not able to sell his labor because the markets have been opened to competitors abroad who are now selling the same labor cheaper than the American is wont to do. Even if the American consumer can sell his labor or service for the foreign price of the same labor he could not put it to use, for 60 per cent, as much as he could when he and his employer were bound together, to use the Bynum simile. In short, the consumer who is a seller of labor, service or skill cannot buy because he cannot first sell. The depression will last until the consumer can first sell.

THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

While Judge Gaynor, of New York, was undoubtedly correct in declaring that as between the public and the stockholders of a railroad the primary responsibility of the directors and managers of the road was to the public, and that it was their duty to run their cars, dividends or no dividends, he ought to have embraced the opportunity to declare that there rests on the authorities a reciprocal duty, viz., that of protection. When the government creates a corporation and invests it with a certain franchise it virtually assumes the obligation to protect the corporation from the exactions of its enemies. Indeed, it does not need to assume this obligation, for that is the duty of the government towards all corporations as well as all individuals. Protection in the exercise of legal rights and functions is the first duty of government towards every artificial as well as every natural person, and failure to extend it is indefensible on any ground. No matter how grasping or grinding the management of a railroad may be or how deservedly unpopular and odious, the duty of protecting it in the exercise of its rights and functions still rests on the government.

In the recent street-railroad strike in Brooklyn this principle was measurably lost sight of. Condemnation of the railroad management, which was doubtless deserved, and sympathy with the strikers, which, within certain limitations, was equally well founded, were permitted to overshadow the fact that the authorities did not do their duty in protecting the roads and enabling them to operate. There were several days before the militia were called out during which the city authorities of Brooklyn not only gave no adequate protection to the railroads, but made no concealment of their sympathy with the strikers who had tied them up and were smashing cars, cutting wires and having their own way generally. Impetuous as is the obligation of a railroad to perform its duty to the public, it cannot be expected to do so when it is left at the mercy of a mob. The Brooklyn Eagle states the case rightly when it says: "A railroad company cannot be required to run its cars when its wires are cut until it has had a chance to repair them and until the city can assure it that its wires will be cut no more." Again, on the same line, the Eagle says: "When the effort of the city to give service is defeated by strikers, and when the effort of the companies to resume service is made ineffective by the failure or denial of protection, the companies by law are justified in withholding service until protection is secured and assured."

This is the correlative proposition to the one which was correctly stated by Judge Gaynor, the reciprocal duty of the government towards railroads. A thousand mandamus of court cannot compel a corporation to discharge its duty to the public when the constituted authorities who represent the public fail to protect it from a mob, as was the case for several days in Brooklyn.

AN OLD TRUTH RESTATED.

Commenting on that portion of Governor McKinley's speech before the manufacturers' convention at Cincinnati in which he dwelt on the development of the internal commerce of the United States, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch says: "If free trade between the States has done so much for our internal commerce, how is any reasonable person to suppose that high tariffs can enrich the country?" This question ignores the fact that labor conditions between and among the States are practically the same, while between this country and European countries they are very different. If the same scale of living and of wages that prevails in the different States prevailed in Europe there would be no need of protection for American industries.

The tariff has developed our internal commerce by enabling American employers to pay the wage rate which American workmen require, thereby at once making them large consumers and preserving home markets for home producers.

The manufacturers' convention, which declared itself nonpartisan and non-political, took a business-like view of the question when it declared that "to the largest possible extent our home market should be retained and supplied by our own producers, and our foreign relations should be extended in every direction and manner not inconsistent therewith." This distinctly recognizes that the preservation of home markets for home producers should be the first object of American legislation, and that foreign trade should be a secondary consideration. Foreign trade relations should only be extended by means not inconsistent with the protection and preservation of home trade. All business men see this clearly enough. In fact, it is plain to everybody except that particular class of blind people who will not see.

THE PASSING BYNUM.

Mr. Bynum has been explaining "the great commercial depression." Before the event of Nov. 6 Mr. Bynum denied that there was any depression of consequence. Since that event he has evidently learned about it. Mr. Bynum learns slowly; he reasons as a crab crawls, backward. His assumptions he mistakes for reasons. Ten years in Congress and thirty-five years out of Congress, he has never been able to learn that producers and consumers are one. He looks at them as two distinct bodies. Consequently, in his speech he says that "the chief cause of the depression has been the effort of the producer to bind the consumer." Now, the cause of the trouble is precisely the opposite. While the American producer and consumer were bound together, as

was the case prior to November, 1892, all was well. When, however, following the advice of Mr. Bynum, it was announced that the bonds holding the American producer and consumer would be cut so that other producers could come in on more favorable terms the depression came. That is, the true cause is precisely the opposite of that assigned by Mr. Bynum. It usually is. But Mr. Bynum, groping along, stumbled upon a great truth, though he does not comprehend its purport, when he declared that "the stagnation was due more to the inability of consumers to make needed purchases than to any other cause." Right, Mr. Bynum; but why this inability of the consumers? It did not exist before the period of the American producer and the American consumer were bound together. Why this inability now? Why does not the consumer purchase? Because the consumer is a producer himself, and as a producer he cannot sell his labor for the money which he did in 1890-92, and consequently the inability to purchase. He is not able to sell his labor because the markets have been opened to competitors abroad who are now selling the same labor cheaper than the American is wont to do. Even if the American consumer can sell his labor or service for the foreign price of the same labor he could not put it to use, for 60 per cent, as much as he could when he and his employer were bound together, to use the Bynum simile. In short, the consumer who is a seller of labor, service or skill cannot buy because he cannot first sell. The depression will last until the consumer can first sell.

Mr. Bynum is not expected to understand so commonplace a fact, but everybody else who does not affect the Bynum wisdom can and does.

The meeting of the Republican editors of the State the two past days has been one of the most interesting and enjoyable of the association has ever held. More than any other men, they keep alive the interest in Republicanism, now that people read more than years ago. As the years pass the older men gather experience, and the growing influence and social importance of the editor of the county paper attracts the service of young men of intelligence and courage who would lead in any business or profession. The better management and the better patronage of local and county papers has given to most of the Indiana editors an independence financially which makes their influence valuable. More nearly than any other voice they speak the sentiments of the party on all questions, and more than others they preach the party faith from week to week and from day to day. The campaign speaker comes round as a special revivalist, but the local paper is the regular and orthodox dispenser of the party gospel.

The Journal is in favor of getting all the government buildings possible in Indianapolis, but first of all it favors the one in this city. The truth is the government ought to have a suitable and convenient postoffice building in every city in the United States of 10,000 population, the buildings to be graded in size according to the needs of business. In cities where, in addition to postoffice business, there is a United States Court, a customs office, an internal revenue office, a pension agency, etc., large buildings are required, and the cumulation of these wants should make such claims pressing. That is the case in this city. A new public building in this city is more pressing than at any other point in the State, and should be the first consideration of Congress.

Afterward, and in good time, the Journal would like to see a government building in every city of the State of 10,000 population.

To-day Hon. J. O. Henderson retires from the office of State Auditor, a position which he has filled with credit and honor, and by giving his personal attention to the many duties of that most important office. He has faithfully collected and turned into the treasury large sums of money, and he has always looked after the interests of the State. At the same time he has been one of the most courteous of officials.

Why should not the cost of the sprinkling of streets go into the general city levy if the cost of sweeping is put there? Why should not both, if economic reasons are given, and the compelling of the people to go to the offices to pay small taxes six times a year, when twice can be made to answer every purpose, is a hardship.

Reader: The United States does not pay the Wellesford canal tolls on American vessels, but by treaty stipulation American ships pay no more than British because British ships have the same privileges in the American canals, notably Sault Ste. Marie.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

"Trilby" is not the first book of that name. In 1822, Charles Nodder, afterward a member of the French Academy, published in Paris a novel entitled "Trilby: or, the Play of Artifice."

The St. James Gazette gives a prominent place in its columns to a letter suggesting that Captain Mahan, of the United States navy, should be made a knight of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of his services as a naval officer and as a member of the French Academy, in succession of Professor Seeley.

It is rumored that the Rev. J. Sanders Reed, formerly Episcopal Church, Watertown, N. Y., formerly of Indianapolis, is about to be called to a large Episcopal church of Philadelphia. Mr. Reed was rector of Trinity Church, Newark, a few years ago.

The oldest bell in America is claimed to be that of the African Methodist church, at Halesville, N. J. It is said to have been once the property of Christopher Columbus, and was purchased by Captain Newell on the Bahama Islands, and presented to the present owners.

A man in Groton, Conn., has a peculiar notion about the comparative value of money. A dollar isn't a dollar to him as it is to most people. He likens it to a penny, and he makes it into pennies and hoards the coins away.

It comes somewhat as a shock to learn that the law in merry England pays no heed to the tradition of the mistletoe bough. A Mr. Christie has been found shilling and kissing a girl under the mistletoe against her will, although he pleaded in extenuation that a lot of people had kissed him there, and he'd not made a fuss about it.

Emil Nabokoff is still preaching Islamism to degenerate New Yorkers and recently declared that in the countries where the religion of Mahomet prevailed there was no lying, no robbery and no stealing other men's property. The people there live lives of peace and the consciousness that their duty upon earth had been well performed.

The late R. L. Stevenson was baptized Lewis and not Louis. The change in the spelling of his middle name was not, as is usually supposed, made by himself out of a desire to make it more conspicuous for foreign ways, but by his father, Thomas Stevenson, was a sturdy Scots Tory, and he was very much of an Englishman, where the full amount taken is restored.

Embroidery Jolly Released. MEANS, Tex., Jan. 25.—Howard Jolly, indicted for embezzling \$2,100 belonging to the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern and released on bond, which he served as agent, this morning paid over the amount to the American Surety Company, and was immediately released. The company, which was on his bond had reimbursed the two roads for the amount of the embezzlement, and the roads were now free to prosecute the case.

Chinese papers say that the Emperor has ordered six two-edged swords for Prince Kung, Li Hung Chang, Li Hung Tao, Weng Tung Ho, Kang Yi and General Von Hantson. With these they have the right, without asking imperial permission, to cut off the heads of all persons from the second rank down who are seen with a sword. This does not look as if the Chinese wish to give up the fight.

The youth is a bore and gives her a pain. Why does she ask him to come again? For the simple reason that she must. Ere he can come again, you know. —Detroit Tribune.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Running Not in It.

Simmons—Got a name for the new story yet? Timmons—Yes. I am going to make a serial of it and call it "The Messenger Boy."

Simmons—A serial, eh? How long will it take? Timmons—I am going to make a serial of it and call it "The Messenger Boy."

The Cheerful Idiot.

"The telephone companies must be in a bad way," remarked the Cheerful Idiot to no one in particular, and as no one in particular answered he continued:

"I thought they were, when one considers the number of receivers connected with the business."

The Cynic.

"Why is it," asked the girl who tries to be funny, "why is it that they always say that a young man pines for a woman? Why couldn't they say he oaks for her, for instance?"

"Because," growled Mr. Oldbath, "because pine is about the softest wood there is."

Business Scheme.

"Ikey," said Mr. Achelmer, "ter sidevaks vas so silberry you petter sprinkle some cinders in front der sore. Under den pebbles vill say vat a nice man Mr. Achelmer vas, and meppe come in to pay."

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